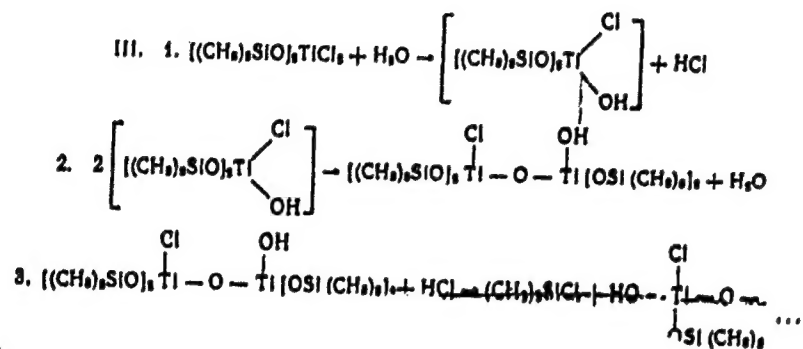


86393

8/020/60/135/002/018/036
B016/B052

Scheme III 1.

2.135.2
A-13?



Card 6/6

15.8170

28670
S/020/61/140/002/015/023
B103/B101

AUTHORS: Andrianov, K. A., Corresponding Member AS USSR, Kurasheva, N. A., Kuznetsova, I. K., and Gerkhardt, E. I.

TITLE: Synthesis of polymers of regular structure of the polydimethylsiloxane series X

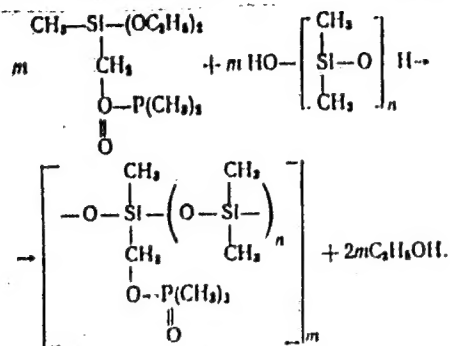
PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Doklady, v. 140, no. 2, 1961, 365-367

TEXT: The polycondensation of the methyl-diethoxy silyl-methyl ester of dimethyl phosphinic acid (I) with various α,ω -dihydroxy-dimethyl siloxanes (II) was studied. The distance between the dimethyl phosphine groups (DMP) could be varied by using II with different numbers of dimethylsiloxane links between the OH groups. The DMP groups were evenly distributed along the molecule chain. II was synthesized by the reaction applied for diphenyl silanediol (Ref. 3, see below). Its data are presented in Table 1. II react with I at 170°C without a catalyst in the following way:

Card 1/3

Synthesis of polymers of regular ...

28670
S/020/61/140/002/015/023
B103/B101



The end point of the reaction was determined from the quantity of liberated ethanol. It was 76.5% of the theoretical amount at a degree of polymerization $n = 9$, and 73% at $n = 13$. At $n = 53$, the reaction was considered to be completed when a constant viscosity was attained. The molecular weights of the polymers obtained, determined by the viscosimetric method, were 2190, 7250, and 31,620. The vitrification temperatures of all these polymers was low: -110°C ; -130°C . A slight increase of the vitrification

Card 2/4

28670

S/020/61/140/002/015/023
B103/B101

Synthesis of polymers of regular ...

temperature was obtained by reducing the distance between the DMP groups. The low vitrification temperatures of polymers with polar DMP groups in their chains are explained by the fact that the DMP groups which are large as compared with the CH_3 groups, reduce the packing density of the molecule chain. There are 1 table and 3 references: 2 Soviet and 1 non-Soviet. The reference to English-language publication reads as follows: Ref. 3: Foshio Takiguchu, Bull. Chem. Soc. Japan, 32, no. 6, 665 (1959).

ASSOCIATION: Institut elementoorganicheskikh soyedineniy Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Elemental Organic Compounds of the Academy of Sciences USSR)

SUBMITTED: May 17, 1961

Table 1.

Legend: (1) substance; (2) yield; (3) molecular weight; (4) calculated; (5) found.

Card 3/4

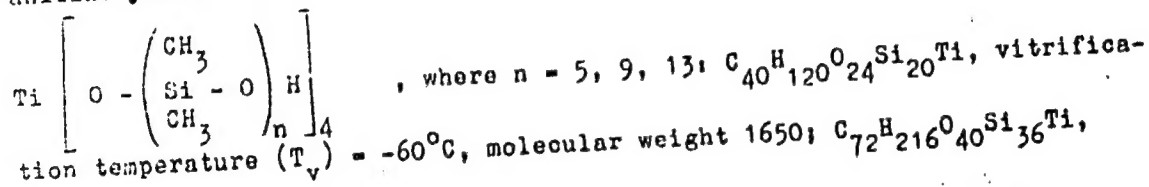
S/062/62/000/006/005/008
B117/B101

AUTHORS: Andrianov, K. A., and Kurasheva, N. A.

TITLE: Synthesis of cruciform titanodimethyl siloxane oligomers

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Izvestiya. Otdeleniye khimicheskikh nauk, no. 6, 1962, 1011 - 1014

TEXT: Tetrafunctional, cruciform titanodimethyl siloxane oligomers with hydroxyl groups at the ends of the branchings were synthesized by the action of titanium tetrachloride on α, ω -dihydroxy dimethyl siloxanes. The reaction conducted at $> 35^\circ\text{C}$ in C_6H_6 and in the presence of diethyl aniline yielded oligomers having the common formula :



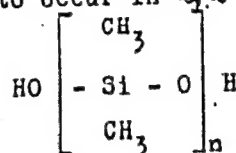
Card 1/2

S/062/62/000/006/005/008

B117/B101

Synthesis of cruciform...

$T_v = -110^\circ\text{C}$, molecular weight 3000; $\text{C}_{104}\text{H}_{312}\text{O}_{56}\text{Si}_{52}\text{Ti}$, $T_v = -120^\circ\text{C}$, molecular weight 3540. Thus, increasing content of OH group lessens the extent that T_v is reduced by increasing molecular weight. A similar influence of the OH groups on the T_v was found to occur in ω,ω -dihydroxy dimethyl siloxanes having the common formula



where $n = 9, 50, 150$; $T_v = -105^\circ\text{C}$ at $n = 9$; $T_v = -137^\circ\text{C}$ at $n = 50$; $T_v = -132^\circ\text{C}$ at $n = 150$. Conclusion: The association of molecules is greatly affected by the hydroxyl groups at the ends of the branchings, probably owing to formation of hydrogen bonds. There are 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Institut elementoorganicheskikh soedineniy Akademii nauk SSSR
(Institute of Elemental Organic Compounds of the Academy of Sciences USSR)

SUBMITTED: December 19, 1961
Card 2/2

ACCESSION NR: AT4033983

8/0000/63/000/000/0042/0044

AUTHOR: Andrianov, K. A.; Kurasheva, N. A.; Taraymovich, I. A.

TITLE: Polycondensation reaction of α, ω -dihydroxydimethylsiloxane oligomers with bis-(trimethylsiloxy)-diethoxysilane

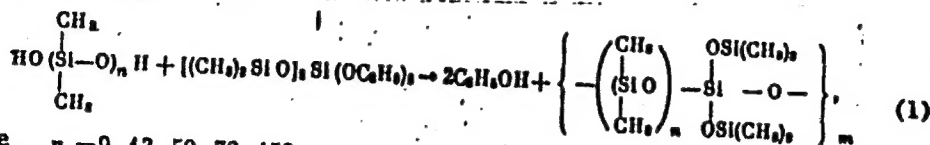
SOURCE: Geterotsepnny*ya vy*sokomolekulyarny*ya soyedineniya (Heterochain macro-molecular compounds); sbornik statey. Moscow, Izd-vo "Nauka," 1963, 42-44

TOPIC TAGS: polymerization, polymer, silicon polymer, silicone, siloxane, polycondensation

ABSTRACT: In a study of the polycondensation of α, ω -dihydroxydimethylsiloxane oligomers with bis-(trimethylsiloxy)-diethoxysilane, the authors prepared products with a molecular weight of 131000, 126000, 132000, 55000 and 45700 and a respective vitrification temperature of -105, -110, -118, -100 and -100C. Ethyl alcohol was a byproduct of the reaction which was conducted up to 200C and, depending on the number of (Si -- O) groups in the reacting oligomer, which varied from 9, 13, 50, or 70 to 153, required 40.5, 25, 78.5, 35 and 90 hrs., respectively, for completion. The authors describe the reaction by the following scheme:

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AT4033983



where $n = 9, 13, 50, 70, 153$.

"We thank G. L. Slonimskiy, supervisor of the polymer research laboratory, for carrying out the thermomechanical tests." Orig. art. has: 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Institut elementoorganicheskikh soedineniy AN SSSR (Institute of Organometallic Compounds, AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 21May62

DATE ACQ: 30Apr64

ENGL: 00

SUB CODE: OC

NO REF SOV: 007

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000927620006-9

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000

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L 11709-66 EWT(m)/ENP(1)/T RM

ACC NR: AP6002098

SOURCE CODE: UR/0062/65/000/011/1976/1982

AUTHORS: Andrianov, K. A.; Kurasheva, N. A.

ORG: Institute for Hetero-organic Compounds, Academy of Sciences SSSR (Institut
elemento-organicheskikh soyedineniy Akademii nauk SSSR)

TITLE: Titaniumdimethylsiloxane oligomers

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya khimicheskaya, no. 11, 1965, 1976-1982

TOPIC TAGS: oligomer, titanium compound, organosilicon compound, organotitanium
compound, siloxane

ABSTRACT: The interaction of titanium tetrachloride and bis (trimethylsiloxy)-
dichlorotitanium with α -oxy- ω -trimethylsiloxydimethylsiloxanes and also the
interaction of tetrakis (ω -oxydimethylsiloxane) titaniums with trimethylchlor-
silane was investigated to extend the work of K. A. Andrianov, N. A. Kurasheva, and
V. A. Avilov, (Izv. AN SSSR Ser. khim., 1965, 1616). A reaction scheme for the
synthesis is proposed. The heat of reaction, glass temperature, index of refraction,
viscosity at 20C and 120C, and the density of the synthesized oligomers were de-
termined. The experimental results are presented in graphs and tables (see Fig. 1).
The temperature dependence of the viscosity was determined. It is concluded that
branched chain oligomers have a lower density and viscosity than straight chain
oligomers and bis(trimethylsiloxy) - (ω -trimethylsiloxydimethylsiloxane) titaniums.

Card 1/2

UDC: 542.91+546.287+546.821

L 14709-66

ACC NR:

AP6002098

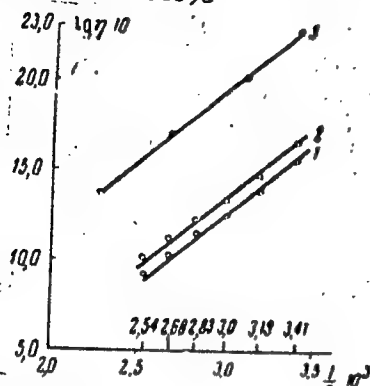
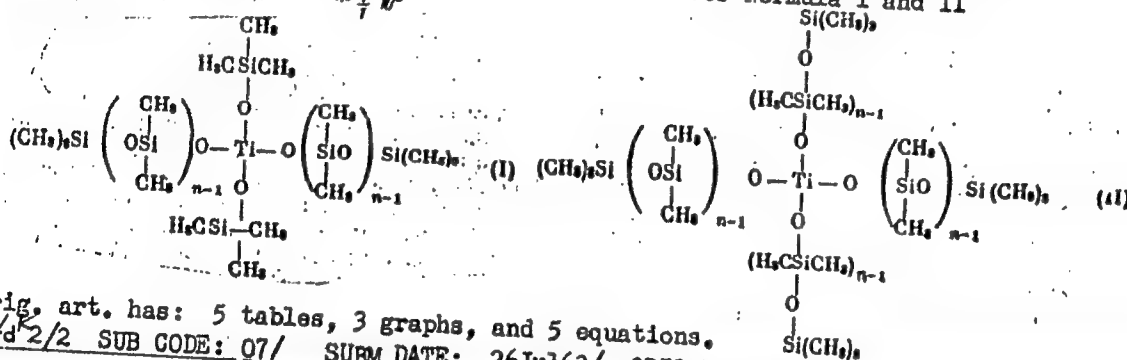


Fig. 1. Dependence of the logarithm of the viscosity on the magnitude of the reciprocal of the absolute temperature. 1 - branched oligomer of general formula (II), $n = 24$, molecular weight 7213; 2 - branched oligomer of general formula (I), $n = 48$, molecular weight 7360; 3 - linear polydimethylsiloxanes, $n = 97$, molecular weight 7192. For formula I and II



Orig. art. has: 5 tables, 3 graphs, and 5 equations.

Card 2/2 SUB CODE: Q7/ SUM DATE: 26Jul63/ ORIG REF: 004

L 41227-66 INT(m)/ENP(j)/T IJP(c) WW/RM
ACC NR: AP6023430 SOURCE CODE: UR/0190/66/008/007/1226/1230

AUTHOR: Verkhotin, M. A.; Andrianov, K. A.; Zhdanov, A. A.; Kurashova, N. A.;
Rafikov, S. R.; Rode, V. V.

ORG: Institute of Hetero-organic Compounds, AN SSSR (Institut elementoorganicheskikh soedineniy AN SSSR)

TITLE: Thermal degradation of certain polymetallo-dimethylsiloxanes

SOURCE: Vysokomolekulyarnyye soedineniya, v. 8, no. 7, 1966, 1226-1230

TOPIC TAGS: polysiloxane, titanium compound, polymer degradation, organoaluminum compound, depolymerization, elastomer

ABSTRACT: The thermal degradation of polyaluminodimethylsiloxane (PAS) and polytitanodimethylsiloxane (PTS) (see Fig. 1) was studied in a vacuum at various temperatures. The predominant process in the thermal aging of the polymers was found to be depolymerization involving rupture of the Si-O bond and formation of hexamethylcyclotrisiloxane. The depolymerization begins after the gel formation maximum has been reached; at the same time, the aluminum atom in the elastomer chain slightly increases and the titanium atom considerably decreases the depolymerization rate as compared to polydimethylsiloxane. The gel formation maximum in polytitanodimethylsiloxane is shifted by 200° toward higher temperatures as compared to polyaluminodimethylsiloxane. In addition to the depolymerization, a homolytic rupture of Si-C and C-H bonds with the liberation of hydrogen, methane, and ethane takes place during the thermal degradation.

UDC: 678.01:54+678.84

Card 1/2

L 41227-66

ACC NR: AP6023430

ation of polyalumino- and polytitanodimethylsiloxane. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 2 tables.

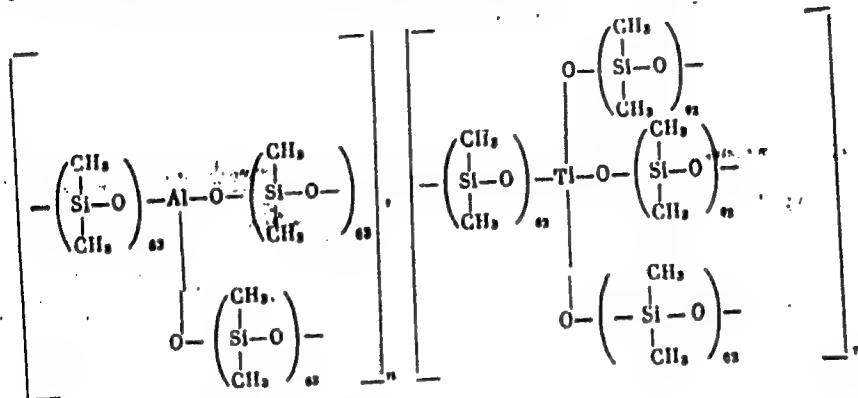


Fig. 1. Formulas of PAS and PTS.

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 16Jun65/ ORIG REF: 007/ OTH REF: 003

Card 2/2 *mlp*

KURASHKEVICH, Georgiy Al'binovich

(Krasnodar State Med Inst) Academic Degree of Doctor of Medical Sciences, based on his defense, 22 February 1955, in the Council of the Tbilisi State Med Inst, of his dissertation entitled: "Methods of ultraviolet ray treatment and principles of its dosimetry."

Academic degree and/or title: Doctor of Sciences

SO: Decisions of VAK, List no. 24, 26 Nov 55, Byulleten' MVO SSSR, No. 20, Oct 57, Moscow, pp 22-24, Uncl. JPRS/NY-471

L 39634-66 ENT(1) GD-2

ACC NR: AP6002881

SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/65/000/024/0040/0040

AUTHOR: Akodis, M. M.; Katsnel'son, S. M.; Kurashko, Yu. I.

ORG: none

TITLE: Frequency converter with a "nonsalient" d-c circuit, Class 21,
no. 176974

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 24, 1965, 40

TOPIC TAGS: frequency converter, direct current, transformer, electron tube, capacitor, frequency doubling

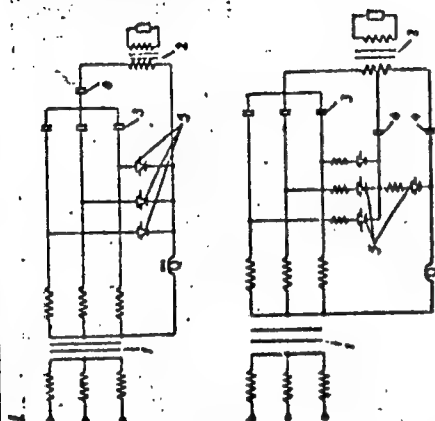
ABSTRACT: The frequency converter with a "nonsalient" d-c circuit, consisting of a power transformer, electron tubes, filter and commutating capacitors, and an output transformer, is characterized by the fact that three filter capacitors joined in a star are connected at the dead center to the output transformer by the commutating capacitor, and phase by phase to the leads of the secondary winding of the power transformer and to the anodes of three electron tubes, whose cathodes are joined and connected to the primary winding of the output transformer. This is done in order to simplify the frequency converter and to increase the utilization of the electron tubes. The converter, is characterized by the fact that a fourth electron tube is connected to

Card 1/2

L 39634-66

ACC NR: AP6002881

the joined cathodes of the three above mentioned electron tubes. This fourth electron tube is also connected through capacitors to the center point of the winding of the output transformer by the anode and to the end of this winding by the cathode. This is done in order to double the frequency.



1. power transformer
2. output transformer
3. filter capacitors
4. Commutating capacitors
5. electron tubes

SUB CODE: 09

SUBM DATE: 25Mar63

Card 2/2MLP

KURASHOV, A. A.

Category : USSR/Nuclear Physics - Instruments and Installations. Methods of Measurement and Investigation C-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 1, 1957, No 281

Author : Bogdanov, G.F., Kurashov, A.A., Ryubakov, B.V., Sidorov, B.A.

Title : Time of Flight Measurement of the Spectra of Fast Neutrons

Orig Pub : Atom. energiya, 1956, No 1, 66-74

Abstract : Description of a setup for the study of spectra of fast neutrons, formed in various nuclear reactions, using the time of flight method. The pulsed source of charged particles is a 1-1/2 meter cyclotron. The emerging beam of particles is focused by a magnetic prism at a distance of 12 meters from the cyclotron. The repetition period of the particle pulses is 112 millimicroseconds (the frequency of the accelerating voltage is 8.9 mc). The duration of the pulse of particles on the target does not exceed 5 millimicroseconds. The neutrons and gamma rays are detected by a scintillation counter, consisting of a plastic scintillator (terphenyl in polystyrol) and a photomultiplier. The instant at which the counter records the particle is shifted relative to the instant at which it leaves the target by the time of flight of the

Card : 1/2

Category : USSR/Nuclear Physics - Instruments and Installations. Methods of Measurement and Investigation C-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 1, 1957, No 281

particle over the distance from the target to the counter.

The pulses from the counter are applied to a fast coincidence counter, the second arm of which receives pulses that are synchronized with the accelerating voltage of the cyclotron. By changing the value of the delay of these pulses, it is possible to record particles with various times of flight. The instant at which the particle leaves the target is determined from the time the pulses are produced by the gamma quanta formed as a result of the reaction, making it unnecessary to use special phasing of the circuit. The resolution time of the spectrometer is 7 millimicroseconds. The energy resolving power of the spectrometer with a flight distance of three meters amounts to 16% for 7 Mev neutrons. The spectral sensitivity of the setup is of the form $\eta(E) = A \sigma_{np}(E) (1-B/E)$. To determine the constants A and B the spectrometer was calibrated with a known electron stream, formed by the $T(p,n) He^3$ reaction.

Card : 2/2

120-2-20/37
AUTHOR: Kurashov, A. A., and Linev, A. F.

TITLE: Small Currents Integrator. (Integrator Slabykh Tokov.)

PERIODICAL: Pribery i Tekhnika Eksperimenta, 1957, No.2,
pp. 70 - 74 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: The authors first describe a new "chopper" device which gives better stability and simplicity of operation of DC to AC converters in DC current amplification. The vibrating element of the chopper is earthed for AC via a condenser; this condenser constitutes the capacity of the resonant circuit at the secondary side. The chopper converts the DC (or a slow time varying signal) into damped sinusoidal oscillations, excited at the resonant secondary, the amplitude of which is proportional to the amplitude of the input voltage. A proper choice of the resonant circuit parameters for suppresses exciter windings interference and, as may be seen from the diagram in Figure 1, the contact jitter shows only in contact with the second resonant circuit. When the contact is being broken the damped oscillations are already decaying and in the position with the contact at the primary side, so that the jitter does not affect the stability of conversion.

Card 1/3

120-2-20/37

Small Currents Integrator.

The equivalent input resistance is derived as $R_{eq} = \frac{1}{C_1 F_c}$

where C_1 is the earthing capacitance and F_c is the conversion frequency. The chopper has been used successfully in a device called a "small currents integrator" for the measurement and integrating of currents at a cyclotron target. The integrator consists of an amplifier using the above chopper, a vacuum tube voltmeter as the detector stage, an integrating circuit and associated power supplies. The amplifier, the quasi-resonant characteristics of which has a maximum at 1.9 kc/s, has a pass band of 1kc. The roll-off of the frequency characteristics is obtained by coupling condensers at low frequencies and by feed back at high frequencies. The large negative feed back $K\beta = 5-30$ increases the stability of the gain which is 2.3×10^5 for AC fundamental and 2.5×10^4 for DC. The detector converts the variable voltage into a DC voltage of negative and positive polarity. The positive DC voltage is applied to the integrating circuit the negative is applied to the tube voltmeter. The vacuum tube voltmeter is a coarse current indicator Card 2/3 with a non-linearity of 5%. The integrator is based on

Small Currents Integrator.

129-2-20/37

a saw tooth voltage generator which linearly charges a condenser. At a certain threshold voltage at the condenser, a pulse is formed and it is shown that the voltage at the condenser is related to the charging current by

$$u_c = k \int_0^T i_{meas} dt$$
, so that the anode voltage and therefore the pulse counting speed of the mechanical register is proportional to the integral of the measured current. The mechanical details are given. The linearity and stability are discussed as functions of circuit parameters. A diagram of the chopper, a circuit diagram of the integrator, a photograph of the decaying pulse oscillations at the secondary of the chopper, two graphs of the characteristics and three tables of the numerical characteristics of the integrator are given. There are 9 references, 6 of which are Slavic.

SUBMITTED: May, 3, 1956.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.

Card 3/3

SOV-120-58-1-2/43

AUTHORS: Kondrashev, L.F., Kurashov, A.A., Linev, A.F., Sidorov, V.A., Sokolov, N.I. and Khaldin, N.N.

TITLE: A Spectrometer for Fast Neutrons (Spektrometr bystrykh neytronov)

PERIODICAL: Priory i Tekhnika Eksperimenta, 1958, Nr 1, pp 17-21 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The measurement of the fast neutron spectrum is one of the most difficult problems of experimental nuclear physics. The most common method employed in neutron spectroscopy in the energy region of a few MeV is the method of proton recoil. The measurement of the neutron spectrum is reduced to the measurement of the spectrum of the recoil protons which are produced by the neutron beam in a specimen containing hydrogen. There are a number of methods of measuring the proton spectrum. One of these is the nuclear emulsion method but this is very time-consuming and therefore not always convenient. The other methods employ coincidence circuits. Such a system is usually called a "telescope". These telescopes can be used in two ways. In the first method one measures the range of the protons in special absorbers between the counters and in the second method one measures the amplitudes of the pulses from a scintillation counter which is the last

Card 1/3

SOV-120-58-1-2/43

A Spectrometer for Fast Neutrons.

counter of a telescope. The first of these was used in the present work. The telescope (Fig.1) consists of 4 proportional counters. A polyethylene "radiator" is placed in front of the first counter and two sets of aluminium absorbers are used to measure the range of recoil protons in aluminium. The first and main set of absorbers is placed in front and the third counter and the second set of filters in front of the fourth one. The first, second and third counters are in coincidence and the fourth in anti-coincidence. Thus one records recoil protons formed in the radiator and whose path ends before the fourth counter. An estimate of the proton loss due to multiple scattering was made, using the curves of Dickinson and Dodder (Ref.2). The figure obtained for this loss was less than 5% of the recoil protons. A photograph of the telescope is shown in Figs.2 and 3. The telescope can be used in studying not only neutrons but also charged particles. The spectrometer was used to study the reaction $T(p, n) He^3$ for proton energies between 7 and 12 MeV. The neutrons were obtained at a target of a 1.5 m

Card 2/3

SOV-120-58-1-2/43

A Spectrometer for Fast Neutrons.

cyclotron. The derived neutron spectrum at zero angle for the above reaction is shown in Fig.5. The following persons are thanked for their cooperation: N. A. Vlasov, S. P. Kalinin, A. A. Shubin and L. N. Samoylov. There are 5 figures, no tables and 6 references, of which 2 are English and 4 Soviet.

SUBMITTED: June 19, 1957.

1. Neutron spectrum analyzers--Equipment
2. Neutron spectrum analyzers--Performance
3. Neutron spectroscopy

Card 3/3

AUTHORS: Kurashov, A. A., Linev, A. F.,
Rybakov, B. V., Sidorov, V. A.

SOV/89-5-2-6/36

TITLE: A Multichannel Time-of-Flight Fast Neutron Spectrometer
(Mnogokanal'nyy spektrometr bystrykh neytronov po vremeni proleta)

PERIODICAL: Atomnaya energiya, 1958, Vol. 5, Nr 2, pp. 135-140 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The novelty of the neutron spectrometer developed consists in the immediate use of the natural modulation of the cyclotron ray. The driving pulses which are synchronized by high frequency, are formed by means of a trigger. The trigger works with a pentode with secondary emission. The duration of the pulse is about 10^{-9} sec. The period of recurrence of a neutron pulse T is equal to the period of high frequency. For the simultaneous investigation of the time interval $2T$, the generator for the driving pulses has to emit one pulse for two high frequency periods each. This is brought about by means of a frequency divider the input of which is fed by a sinusoidal voltage. The sinusoidal voltage is collected from the resonance lines of one of the cyclotron duants by means of a coil. The driving pulses with the $2T$ period pass on to a rapid coincidence scheme.

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A Multichannel Time-of-Flight Fast Neutron Spectrometer SOV/89-5-2-6/36

The main part of the time analyzer is the "phase" generator which is driven by the pulses of the scintillation counter. The generator is a trigger with delayed feedback and consists of a pentode with secondary emission. 150 m of the cable RK-2 are used as a delaying element in the system of delayed feedback. The length of the cable is chosen in such a manner that the period of the "phase" generator is equal to $8T - \Delta t$, where $\Delta t \approx 1.10^{-9}$ sec. The "phase" generator is always in action and is brought into phase by the pulse of the counting tube. (The fact that the counting tube pulse is used for switching on the generator leads to disturbing effects). The pulse of the anode of the multiplier FEU-33 reaches the input of the generator via a blocking valve and operates the input trigger, which emits two pulses. One of the pulses stops the generator and the second one releases the generator into phase again, viz. at the moment at which a neutron is recorded. The generator remains out of action for about 2,5 μ seconds. An amplitude selector also belongs to the scheme of the spectrometer, the input of which is fed with the pulses of one of the dynodes of the multiplier. The amplitude selector is switched into

Card 2/3

A Multichannel Time-of-Flight Fast Neutron Spectrometer

SOV/89-5-2-6/36

the coincidence scheme by means of an input trigger. In this way it is possible to vary the effective threshold of the scintillation counter within wide ranges.

The operation of the time analyzer according to the nonius principle demands a high degree of constancy of the frequency differences. This is attained by means of a separate frequency stabilizer.

The width of a channel of the spectrometer amounts to about $1 \cdot 10^{-9}$ sec. The system of recording of the spectrometer consists of 256 channels; each channel is able to work up 2^{16} pulses. There are 5 figures and 13 references, 6 of which are Soviet.

SUBMITTED: May 14, 1958

Card 3/3

KURASHOV, A.A.; LINEV, A.F.; RYBAKOV, B.V.; SIDOROV, V.A.

[Multichannel time-delay analyzer of nanosecond range]
Mnogokanal'nyi vremennoi analizator nanosekundnogo dia-
pazona. Moskva, In-t atomnoi energii, 1960. 14 p.
(MIRA 17:1)

33146
S/120/61/000/006/012/041
EO32/E514

74.6730
AUTHORS

TITLE

PERIODICAL

TEXT:

Kurashov, A.A. and Sidorov, V.A.
A nanosecond multichannel time analyser
Pribery i tekhnika eksperimenta, no 6, 1961, 69 73
Fig.1. A block diagram of the time analyser is shown in
one of which incorporates two narrow-pulse generators
with the high-frequency reference pulses (Φ_r) which are synchronous
(B4) and has a repetition period which is equal to twice the
period of B4. The second generator (Φ_r) has built in delayed
feed-back and is phase shifted by the scintillation counter
pulses. Its period ($\sim 0.8 \mu\text{sec}$) differs by approximately
1 nanosec from the trebled period of Φ_r . Pulses from Φ_r and
the fast coincidence circuit. The number of cycles of operation of
 Φ_r from the instant of phase shift until the first coincidence
is proportional to the time interval between the generator pulses
at the instant of phase shift. The train of pulses corresponding
to this number of cycles is extracted by a series of gating
Card 1/1 3

33145
S/120/61/000/006/012/041
EO32/E514

A nanosecond multichannel time analyser

circuits and serves to encode the channels of the recording system
The gating circuits are opened at the instant of operation of the
flip-flop input and are closed by the first coincidence circuit
pulse. An amplitude analyser 37A-2 (ELA 2) (a more advanced
version of ELA-1, Ref.4; G. P. Melnikov, L. I. Artemenkov and
Yu.M Golubev, PTE, 1957 No.6) is used as the recording system
in the time analyser circuit. It possesses 256 channels with
a capacity of 10^{16} pulses per channel. A digital printout and
perforated tape system is used for extracting the data. The data
are read off at one channel per second. The punched tape is used
for feeding the results into a computer for evaluation. The
spectrometer incorporates an amplitude selector whose input accepts
pulses from the last dynodes of the photomultiplier. The ampli-
tude selector is connected through a coincidence circuit to the
flip-flop. The ELA 2 system records the pulse at there is a
coincidence between the pulse produced by the amplitude selector
and the pulse produced by the flip flop. This is used to start the
effective threshold of the counter within wide limits. In order
that the stability of the channel width of the analyser, which is
Card 2/1 3

33146

A nanosecond multichannel time analyser S/120/61/000/006/012/041
E032/E514

operated on the vernier principle, should be 1%, the stability of f_0 and Δf must be better than 0.001%. Since this requirement is difficult to satisfy in practice, the circuit incorporates a beat frequency stabiliser. Measurements have shown that the resolution of the spectrometer is better than 3 nanosec with a channel width of about 1 nanosec and that channel widths remain constant to better than 0.1%. Acknowledgments are expressed to N.V.Kartashov and V.D. Krupochkin for assistance in this work. There are 3 figures and 6 references: 4 Soviet-bloc and 2 non-Soviet-bloc. The English-language references read as follows: Ref.2: H.W.Lefevre, J.T.Russel, Trans.Nucl.Sci., 1958, No.3, 146; Ref.3: H.W.Lefevre, J.T.Russell, Rev.Scient.Instrum., 1959, 30, No.3, 359.

ASSOCIATION: Institut atomnoy energii AN SSSR (Institute of Atomic Energy AS USSR)

SUBMITTED: February 8, 1961.

Legend to Fig.1. 1 - phase shifter, 2 reference pulse generator (P),
3 - beat frequency stabiliser, 4 - fast coincidence circuit, 5 - phase shifting generator (P),
6 - series gate, 7 - recording system ELA-2

Card 3/03

X

37793

S/120/62/000/002/017/047
E140/E163

21.6000

AUTHORS: Glukhov, Yu.A., Kurashov, A.A., Mel'nikov, G.P.,
and Sidorov, V.A.

TITLE: Application of the STA teletype apparatus for
information output from a multichannel analyser

PERIODICAL: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, no.2, 1962, 70-75

TEXT: The article describes the use of a teletype
apparatus for the output of information directly from the
internal (es) memory of a multichannel fast-neutron spectrometer.
Output is in the form of a printed sheet and a five-row punched
tape. The latter is used for input to a computer. The stored
information was originally in binary form, but due to
difficulties in binary-decimal conversion at the output, it was
decided to record in the (es) memory directly in decimal.
To prevent loss of capacity, the number of bits per channel was
increased from 16 to 20 on the crt, which was found possible
while retaining 256 channels as before. The decimal code used
is the one in which the digits from 0 to 7 are in straight
Card 1/2

Application of the STA teletype... S/120/62/000/002/017/047
E140/E163

binary form, 8 corresponds to binary 1110, and 9 to 1111.
A dash is used to separate the data printed for each channel.
It is stated that the substitution of ten type slugs on the
teletype machine as required by the application takes one working
day of a workman of "average qualification". The output rate is
one channel per minute. The output system has been in use since
May 1960 in the authors' laboratory, and has demonstrated
reliable operation. It has reduced the time required for the
processing of each spectrum from two working days to two
minutes.

There are 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut atomnoy energii AN SSSR
(Institute of Atomic Energy, AS USSR)

SUBMITTED: May 6, 1961

Card 2/2

AID Nr. 991-2 17 June

GENERATOR OF SHORT PULSES OPERATING AS A FREQUENCY DIVIDER
(USSR)

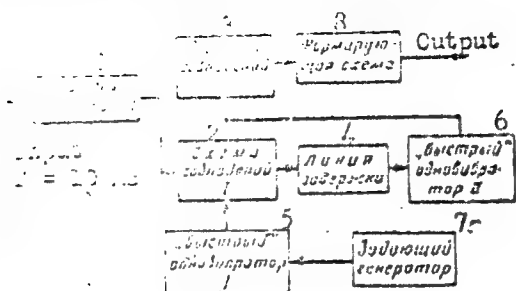
~~Kuzashov, A. A.~~ Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, no. 2, Mar-Apr 1963,
108-109. S/120/63/000/002/024/041

The block diagram of a generator
of short pulses ($t < 10^{-6}$ sec).

Card 1/3

AID No. 991-2 17 June

GENERATOR OF SHORT PULSES [Cont'd]



1, Frequency divider $f/2$; 2 and 3, coincidence oscillators I and II; 4, delay line; 5 and 6, high-speed coincidence-shot multivibrators I and II; 7, master oscillator; 8, shaping circuit

S/120/63/000/002/024/041

which makes it possible to evaluate the resolving time of a time analyzer is shown in the illustration. A 10-Mc voltage of approximately 1 v is applied at generator input. After frequency division by a parametron divider with a period twice that of the generator ($2t$), this voltage is transmitted to two coincidence circuits. The master oscillator, which determines the frequency of output pulses, triggers single-shot multivibrator I, whose pulses (duration $t_1 > 2t$) are transmitted to the second input of the first coincidence circuit. The output

Card 2/3

GENERATOR OF SHORT PULSES [Cont'd]

S/120/63/000/002/024/041

pulses of this circuit pass through a delay line and trigger single-pulse generator II (pulse duration $t_2 > t_1 > 2t$). Signals from this circuit are transmitted to the second coincidence circuit, whose output pulses have a constant phase and amplitude regardless of the time ratios between pulses in the first coincidence circuit. By triggering the shaping circuit with standard pulses, the phase of output pulses is stabilized in relation to the desired hf phase and the time analyzer. By using the generator described, it is possible to determine the dependence of analyzer resolving time on load. By triggering the generator with pulses shifted in time, it is possible to detect those sectors of the circuit in which transients impair the time characteristics of the analyzer.

(DW)

Card 3/3

KURASHOV, Anatoliy Aleksandrovich; FEDOROV, Nikolay Dmitriyevich;
ANDREYENKO, Z.D., red.; MAZEL', Ye.I., tekhn. red.

[From a counter to an analyzer] Ot schetchika k analizatoru.
Moskva, Gosatomizdat, 1963. 146 p. (MIRA 16:5)
(Counting devices) (Pulse techniques (Electronics))

P. I. G. S.; VENTKOV, N. I.; KURASHOV, A. A.; OGLOBLIN, A. A.; PANKRATOV, V. M.;
PODOLN, B. P.

"Search for Light Neutron-Nuclei (i.e. dineutron, tetraneutron, n^6)."

report submitted for All-Union Conf on Nuclear Spectroscopy, Tbilisi,
14-22 Feb 64.

Inst Atomic Energy, AS USSR

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000927620006-9

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000927620006-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000927620006-9

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000927620006-9"

L 28025-66 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/ENA(h)

ACC NR: AP5026455

SOURCE CODE: UR/0089/65/019/004/0400/0401

AUTHOR: Kurashov, A. A.; Paramonov, V. V.

ORG: Institute of Atomic Energy im. I. V. Kurchatov (Institut atomnoy energii) 35
B

TITLE: Light pencil

SOURCE: Atomnaya energiya, v. 19, no. 4, 1965, 400-401

TOPIC TAGS: photomultiplier tube, nuclear physics apparatus

ABSTRACT: A brief description of the so-called "light pencil" is given. This device is used in nuclear experimental physics in connection with a multiparameter analyzer and electron-beam tube. The tube being equipped with a raster has the same number of dots as the analyzer has memory cells. By directing the pencil towards the raster an electric pulse is originated in the pencil and transmitted to the memory cells. Such a "light pencil" was used by the cyclotron laboratory at the Institute of Atomic Energy im. I. V. Kurchatov. It was mounted on a FEU-60 photomultiplier as shown in a photo. The multiplier was placed in a duralium tube (d = 17 mm). The directing cone-shaped end of the pencil had a 0.5 mm hole. The distance between the pencil end and the photo-

Card 1/2

UEC: 539.16.07

ACC NR: AP5026455

cathode was 85 mm. The signal amplitude at the photomultiplier anode was 0.2 to 0.5 v. The device could be used under normal lighting conditions. An example of recording made by the pencil on the raster of the electron beam tube was shown in a photo. Orig. art. has: 2 photos.

SUB CODE: 18 / SUBM DATE: 21May65 / ORIG REF: 000 / OTH REF: 003

Card

2/2

ACC NR: AR6017209

SOURCE CODE: UR/0058/65/000/012/A036/A037

AUTHORS: Kurashov, A. A.; Pankratov, V. M.; Perov, P. Ye.

TITLE: Electronic devices for a two-dimensional time-of-flight spectrometer for fast
nuclear particles

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Fizika, Abs. 12A343

REF SOURCE: Tr. 6-y Nauchno-tekhn. konferentsii po yadern. radioelektron. T. 2. M.,
Atomizdat, 1965, 125-135

TOPIC TAGS: nuclear radiation spectrometer, spectrum analysis, electronic component

ABSTRACT: The article describes briefly a two-dimensional time-of-flight spectrometer for fast nuclear particles. This spectrometer is constructed on the basis of the time analyzer of the fast-neutron spectrometer of the IAE cyclotron laboratory. The time analyzer operates on the "vernier" principle. The resolving time of the two-dimensional spectrometer is ~ 3 nsec in each arm. The channel width is 0.65 -- 2 nsec. The maximum possible number of channels is 1023. The spectrometer records the obtained information directly on a paper chart with the aid of a type PL perforator. The registration speed reaches 5 correlated events per second. A detailed description of the electronic devices that ensure sequential operation of the individual units of the spectrometer is presented. L. S. [Translation of abstract].

SUB CODE: 09, 20

Card 1/1 *fr*

L 34792-66 EWT(1)

ACC NR: AR6017207

SOURCE CODE: UR/0058/65/000/012/A036/A036

AUTHOR: Kurashov, A. A.

47
B

TITLE: Generation of a series of pulses in systems with delayed feedback

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Fizika, Abs. 12A338

REF SOURCE: Tr. 6-y Nauchno-tekhn. konferentsii po yadern. radioelektron. T. 1. M., Atomizdat, 1964, 179-190

TOPIC TAGS: ^{ELECTRON TUBE,} pulse generator, positive feedback, binary code, circuit delay line, pulse recurrence/6V1P ^{ELECTRON TUBE}

ABSTRACT: ¹⁵ Pulse generator circuits are described, constructed of secondary-emission tubes and having two positive feedback circuits, one of which determines the duration of the generated pulses and the second the interval between them. Practical diagrams are presented of a generator consisting of a single 6V1P tube and feedback via a capacitor between the anode and the cathode and an open delay line in the anode circuit, and also one of a two-stage generator in which the delay line is loaded by the wave resistance and serves as the load for the second tube; also described is a generator for a series of pulses with a time-setting element in the dynode circuit. A block diagram of a binary-code pulse generator is also presented. V. P. (Translation of abstract).

SUB CODE: 09
Card 1/1 20

KURASHOV, A.A.; PARAMCHOV, V.V.

The scanning pencil. Atom. energ. 19 no.4:400-401 0 '65.
(MIRA 18:11)

KURASHOV, I.V.; (Kazan')

How to develop activity in students of arithmetic and geometry
classes. Mat. v shkole no.4:23-25 J1-Ag '63. (MIRA 16:9)
(Mathematics—Study and teaching)

BRIZOV, Yu.Ye., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk; KURASHOV, R.I.

Inadequacy of sutures of esophago-intestinal anastomosis following
transabdominal extirpation of the stomach for cancer. Khirurgia
32 no.12:71-73 D '56. (MLRA 10:2)

(STOMACH NEOPLASMS, surg.

total resection of stomach, inadequate sutures of
esophago-intestinal anastomosis)

KURASHOV, S. V.

"Training of Medical Personnel for Duty at Sanatoriums and Health Resorts," Sovetskoye Zdravookhraneniye, No. 4, 1948.

KURASHOV S. V. Sanatorium and health-resort treatment of tuberculosis suffers Problems of Tuberculosis, Moscow 1949, 3 (5-11)

Tuberculosis beds in hospitals in the U.S.S.R. numbered 26,500 in 1940 and 42,500 in 1947. Sanatorium beds numbered 80,000 in 1948 out of which 55,000 were for children. Trade unions disposed of 17,000 sanatorium beds. Total number of sanatorium beds 97,000 in 1948 against 70,500 in 1940. The transformation of 5,800 'psychosomatic' beds in tuberculosis sanatorium beds in 1948 is only a beginning. 87% of the sanatoriums are on the state budget, and 13% on local social insurance funds. Too few incipient and too many fibro-cavitational cases of tuberculosis still occupy sanatorium beds (up to 57%). A new edition of the manual containing rules for sanatorium treatment indications is being prepared by the Ministry of Health. Hitherto sanatoria were subdivided into those for open tuberculosis and those for closed forms of tuberculosis. This distinction cannot be maintained on modern views, however. The article deals in detail with many improvements and desiderata that have to be fulfilled in the future. The need for beds for bone and joint tuberculosis is estimated at 100 for 200,000 town population and 100 for 400,000 rural population, 60% of them for children under 10 years. The desirable size of a sanatorium is 150-250 beds. School instruction has to be provided for in children's sanatoria.

Van der Kolen - Terwolde (XV, 4)

So: Medical Microbiology and Hygiene, Section IV, Vol 3, No 1-6

KURASHOV, S. V.

"Thirty Years of Soviet Health Resorts," Sovetskaya Meditsina, No. 5, 1949.

KURASHOV, S. V.

Medicine

Health resorts of the U.S.S.R. Moskva, Medgiz, 1951. Pod red. S. V. Kurashova, N. E. Khrisanfova, L. G. Gol'dfaillia.

Monthly List of the Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, June 1952. Unclass.

[illegible]

KURASHOV, S. V.
KURASHOV, S. V., Docent

PA 170T75

USSR/Medicine - Nervous System, Jan/Feb 50
Diseases
Nomenclature

"Fourth Plenum of the Administration of the All-
Union Society of Neuropathologists and Psychi-
atrists," Docent S. V. Kurashev

"Nevropatol i Psikhiat" No 1, pp 66-74

Outlines briefly program of subject plenum held
15, 16 Nov 49 in Moscow. Program was in 2 parts:
utilization of Pavlov's theory in development
of neuropathology and psychiatry, and classifi-
cation and nomenclature of diseases of the
nervous system and psychic diseases.

170T75

KURASHOV, S.V.

Pavlovian psychiatry and neuropathology; certain conclusions of the joint session of the expanded Presidium of the Academy of Medicine of USSR and plenum of officers of the Russian Society of Neuropathologists and Psychiatrists. Nevropat. psikhiat., Moskva 20 no.5:7-18 Sept-Oct 51.
(CJML 21:4)

1. Docent. 2. Moscow.

THE NEW, S. V.

The Committee on Stalin Prizes (of the Council of Ministers USSR) in the fields of science and inventions announces that the following scientific works, popular scientific books, and textbooks have been submitted for competition for Stalin Prizes for the years 1952 and 1953. (Sovetskaya Kultura, Moscow, No. 22-40, 20 Feb - 3 Apr 1954)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Title of Work</u>	<u>Nominated by</u>
Kurashov, A. V.	"Health Reports of the USSR"	Ministry of Health USSR

80: W-30604, 7 July 1954

1. KURASHOV, S. V.
2. USSR (600)
4. Hospitals, Psychiatric
7. Problem of planning hospitals for psychoneurologic patients,
Zhur. nevr. i psikh, 53 no. 2, 1953

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, May 1953. Unclassified.

KURASHOV, S. V.

"Concerning the Work of the All-Union Society of Neuropathologists and Psychiatrists", Zhurnal Nevropatologii i Psikhiiatrii imeni S. S. Korsakova, Vol LIII, No 7, 1953, pp 552-557

Trans

M-235, 7 Mar 55

Excerpta Medica 1/5 sec 17 May 55 Pub. Health, Social Medicine & etc.

1831. KURASHOV S.V. Dept. of Psychiat., Moscow-Postgrad., med. Inst.,
~~Deputy Minister of~~ Hlth, Moscow, U.S.S.R. * Medical education in
the Soviet Union BRIT.MED.J. 1954, 4886 (510-512)

In 1917, before the revolution, 1500 men were qualified annually as doctors by the 13 medical faculties, and 5 medical schools in Russia. Today about 26,000 students, about half of whom are women, enter the 63 medical, 4 dental, and 8 pharmaceutical institutes for the 6-year course. The newly qualified doctors are assigned work which they have to do for 3 yr. Several advanced training schools are in operation. To become a specialist a candidate must spend 3-4 yr. in special institutes and as a hospital medical officer. To become a teacher 3 yr. must be spent in a special

1831 CONT'd

post-graduate institute to qualify for a candidate of science degree which makes them eligible for the posts of assistant professor, clinical director, or lecturer. In order to become a professor a further 2-3 yr. course is taken leading to the degree of doctor of Medical Science. The setting up of these institutes for training professorial staffs was necessitated by the formation of the many new medical schools in the out-lying territories of the USSR. Baumeister - Riverside, Ill.

KURASHOV, S.V.

Specialization and improvement of qualifications of physicians.
Klin.med. 32 no.1:3-12 Ja '54. (MLRA 7:4)

1. Zamestitel' ministra zdavookhraneniya SSSR.
(Medicine--Study and
teaching)

EPSHTEYN, A.L.; KURASHOV, S.V.

Letters to the editor of Zhurnal nevropatologii i psikhiatrii
imeni S.S.Korsakova." Zhur. nerv. i psikh. 54 no.9:812-815 S '54.
(SCHIZOPHRENIA) (MLRA 7:9)

KURASHOV, S.V.

Raising the sanitation level is our common concern. Zdorov'e 2
no.1:1-2 Ja '56. (MLRA 9:3)
(PUBLIC HEALTH)

KURASHOV, S.V.

Work in province hospitals. Sov. zdrav. 15 no.1:9-14 Ja-7 '56.
(MLRA 9:6)

1. Ministr zdavookhraneniya RSFSR.

(HOSPITALS

district hosp. in Russia, distribution & set-up)

KURASHOV, S.V., Minister of Health RSFSR,

"The Role of the Organs of Public Health in Eliminating Traumatism,"
The minister raised the problem of the separation of the Institutes of
Labor Hygiene, and the Institutes of Labor Protection and Accident Prevention,
and the teaching of social hygiene in medical institutes.
Paper presented at 11th Session of AMS USSR ON Trauma, April 1957.

So; Sum. 1644

KURASHOV, Sergey Vladimirovich; KARLOV, A.Ya., red.; GOLICHENKOVA, A.A.,
tekhn.red.

[Soviet public health in the sixth five-year plan] Sovetskoe
zdravookhranenie v shestoi piatiletke. [Moskva] Izd-vo VTsSPS
Profizdat, 1957. 172 p. (MIRA 11:2)
(PUBLIC HEALTH)

Курашов, С. В.
KURASHOV, S.V.

Current tasks of public health organs of the R.S.F.S.R. for 1957.
Zdrav.Ros.Feder. 1 no.1:3-10 Ja '57. (MIRA 11:2)

1. Ministr zdravookhraneniya RSFSR.
(PUBLIC HEALTH)

KURASHOV, S.V.

Health protection in the Russian Federation in the 40th anniversary
of the October Revolution. Zdrav.Ros.Feder. 1 no.10:3-21 0 '57.
(PUBLIC HEALTH) (MIRA 10:12)

KURASHOV, S.V.

~~Concern for our children is a national matter.~~ Zdorov'e 3 no,6:
1-3 Je '57. (MLRA 10:7)
(CHILDREN--CARE AND HYGIENE)

KURASHOV, S.V.

KURASHOV, S.V.

Forty years. Zdorov'e 3 no.11:1-2 N '57.
(PUBLIC HEALTH)

(MIRA 10:12)

KURASHOV, S.V.

Some problems of planning in public health. Sov.zdrav.16 no.3:3-9
Mr '57. (MLRA 10:6)

(PUBLIC HEALTH
in Russia, planning)

KURASHOV, S.V.

Medical care of the urban population. Sov.med. 21 no.4:3-9
Ap. '57. (MIRA 10:7)

(NATIONAL HEALTH PROGRAMS

med. care of urban population in Russia)

KURASHOV, S.V.

Achievements of public health agencies in 1957 and goals in
improving medical services in 1958. Zdrav.Ros.Feder. 2 no.4:3-10
An '58. (MIRA 11:4)

1. Ministr zdravookhraneniya RSFSR.
(PUBLIC HEALTH)

KURASHOV, S.V.

Fortieth anniversary of Lenin's decree. Zdorov's 4 no.7:1-2 J1 '58.
(PUBLIC HEALTH) (MIRA 11:6)

KURASHOV, S.V.

Some public health problems in Austria. Zdrav.Ros.Feder. 3 no.2:
33-38 F '59. (MIRA 12:2)

(AUSTRIA--PUBLIC HEALTH)

KURASHOV, S.V.

Inspiring prospects of the seven-year plan. Zdorov'ie 5 no.1:1-2
Ja '59 (MIRA 11:12)
(PUBLIC HEALTH)

KURASHOV, S.

The seven-year plan and industrial hygiene. Sov. profsoiuzy 7
no.11:9-12 Je '59. (MIRA 12:9)

1. Ministr zdavookhraneniya SSSR.
(labor and laboring classes--Medical care)

RUSSIAN

NESTEROV, A.I. (Moskva); TUSHINSKIY, M.D. (Leningrad); GOREV, N.N. (Kiyev);
 DOLOGO-SABUROV, B.A. (Leningrad); ZAKUSOV, V.V. (Moskva); MURONTSEV, S.N.
 (Moskva); CHUMAKOV, M.P. (Moskva); ZHDANOV, V.M., prof. (Moskva);
 NEGGOVSKIY, V.A., prof. (Moskva); BIRYUKOV, D.A. (Leningrad);
 LITVINOV, N.N., prof. (Moskva); SOKOLOVA-PONOMAREVA, O.D. (Moskva);
 KUPALOV, P.S. (Leningrad); BATKIS, G.A. (Moskva); KOSTAKOV, P.N.,
 prof. (Moskva); SHMELEV, N.A. (Moskva); BUSALOV, A.A., prof.
 (Moskva); MOLCHANOVA, O.P. (Moskva); STRASHUN, I.D.; BLOKHIN, N.N.
 (Moskva); PREOBRAZHENSKIY, B.S. (Moskva); VISHNEVSKIY, A.A. (Moskva);
 CHERNIGOVSKIY, V.N. (Moskva); PAVLOVSKIY, Ya.N., akademik (Leningrad);
 MYASHNIKOV, A.L. (Moskva); VINOGRADOV, V.N. (Moskva); MAYEVSKIY, V.I.;
 DAVYDOVSKIY, I.V. (Moskva); IOFFE, V.I. (Moskva); KIRASHOV, S.V.;
 ANOKHIN, P.K. (Moskva); BOGDANOV, I.D. (Kiyev); ZIL'BER, L.A.
 (Moskva); BRONOVITSKIY, A.Yu.; CHEROTAREV, D.F., prof.

Debate on the address by Professor V.V. Parin, academician
 secretary of the Academy of Medical Sciences of the U.S.S.R.;
 abridged comments by members of the Academy of Medicine and
 the directors of institutes. Vestnik SSSR 14 no.8:19-31
 '59. (MDA 12:11)

1. Deystvitel'nyye chleny AMN SSSR (for Nesterov, Tushinskiy,
 Gorev, Zakusov, Kupalov, Strashun, Preobrazhenskiy, Vishnevskiy,
 Chernigovskiy, Myashnikov, Vinogradov, Anokhin, Zil'ber).

(Continued on next card)

NESTEROV, A.I.---(continued) Card 2.

2. Chleny-korrespondenty AMN SSSR (for Dolgo-Saburov, Churakov, Zhdanov, Biryukov, Sokolova-Ponomareva, Batkis, Shmelev, Molchanova, Blokhin, Ioffe, Bogdanov). 3. Direktor Instituta gerontologii AMN SSSR (for Gorev). 4. Direktor Instituta farmakologii i khimioterapii AMN SSSR (for Zakusov). 5. Deystvitel'nyy chlen Vsesoyuznoy akademii sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk imeni V.I.Lenina (VASKhNIL); direktor Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni Gamalei AMN SSSR (for Murontsev). 6. Direktor Instituta po izucheniyu poliomiyelita AMN SSSR (for Churakov). 7. Direktor Instituta eksperimental'noy meditsiny AMN SSSR (for Biryukov). 8. Direktor Instituta obshchey i kommunal'noy gigiyeny AMN SSSR (for Litvinov). 9. Direktor Instituta pediatrii AMN SSSR (for Sokolova-Ponomareva). 10. Direktor Instituta virusologii AMN SSSR (for Kosyakov). 11. Direktor Instituta tuberkuleza AMN SSSR (Shmelev). 12. Direktor Instituta grudnoy khirurgii AMN SSSR (for Busalov). 13. Direktor Instituta pitaniya AMN SSSR (for Molchanova). 14. Direktor Instituta eksperimental'noy i klinicheskoy onkologii AMN SSSR (for Blokhin). 15. Direktor Instituta khirurgii AMN SSSR (for Vishnevskiy).

. , NESTEROV, A.I.--- (continued) Card 3.

16. Direktor Instituta fiziologii AMN SSSR (for Chernigovskiy).
 17. Direktor Instituta terapii AMN SSSR (for Myasnikov). 18. Direktor Gosudarstvennogo izdatel'stva meditsinskoy literatury (for Mayevskiy). 19. Vitse-prezident AMN SSSR (for Davydovskiy).
 20. Ministr zdravookhraneniya SSSR (for Kurashov). 21. Direktor Instituta infektsionnykh bolezney AMN SSSR (for Bogdanov).
 22. Chlen-korrespondent AN BSSR: predsedatel' Uchenogo meditsinskogo soveta Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya BSSR (for Bronovitskiy). 23. Predsedatel' Uchenogo meditsinskogo soveta Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya USSR (for Chebotarev).
- (MEDICINE)

KURASHOV, S.V. (Moskva)

Teaching social hygiene and social medicine in medical departments
of several European countries. Gig.i san. 24 no.1:66-73 Ja '59.
(MIRA 12:2)

(MEDICINE, SOCIAL, educ.
in Europe (Rus))

KURASHOV, S.V.

Fulfilment of the decisions of the 21th Congress of the CPSU.
Klin.med. 37 no.2:3-7 F '59. (MIRA 12:3)
(PUBLIC HEALTH,
in Russia, 7-year plan (Rus))

KURASHOV, S.V.

Public health in 1960. Sov.zdrav. 19 no.1:3-8 '60.

(MIRA 13:4)

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